

LESTER PFISTER

Corn Co.

187

El Paso, Ill.

HYBRIDS

1962/63

62

1962/63

- **PURE
SINGLE
CROSS**
- **3 WAYS**
- **DOUBLES**

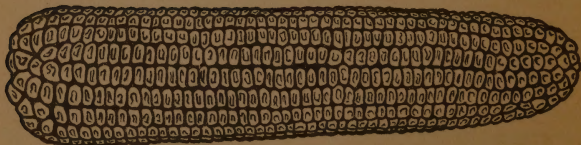
For *You* Who Want
the *Best* in seed corn
Choose one of
Lester Pfister's
Pure Single Crosses
3 ways or
Double Crosses

WHAT ADVANTAGES HAVE
PURE SINGLE CROSSES?

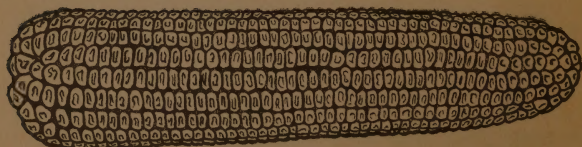
It is a proven genetic fact that the first cross of two inbreds produces *maximum hybrid vigor*. Results are top yield, quality, uniformity and insect and drought resistance.

**LESTER
PFISTER**
— 187 —
HYBRIDS

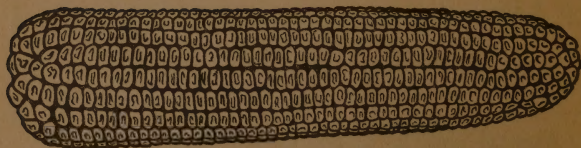
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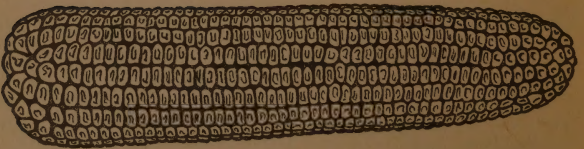
LP 112 This short stalked, low eared hybrid of early maturity with utility type ears and grain is widely used in North and North Central sections of the Corn Belt. Many farmers in the Central section use it for an early feed corn with excellent performance.



LP 340 This new short stalked hybrid is of uniform height with low ears and good blight and lodging resistance of medium maturity. It is dark green in color having excellent quality. You should try this new hybrid if you farm in the North Central or Central sections of the Corn Belt.



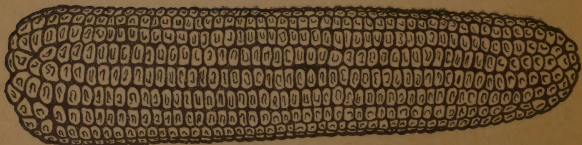
LP 444 This hybrid has high quality grain with very good shelling percentage. It has proven very popular throughout the North Central and Central areas. Foliage is medium light green and stalks and ears are medium height. It is also well adapted to lighter type soil.



LP 456 An outstanding hybrid. Combines the desirable characteristics of high yield, quality, adaptability and lodging resistance into one great hybrid. Ears are medium height on stalks, and are large and cylindrical. Well adapted for North Central, Central and South Central sections.



LP 555 This excellent medium early hybrid has become more popular year after year because of its general all around performance. It has blight and lodging resistance and outstanding insect tolerance. Its large utility type ears have become popular with feeders throughout the Corn Belt. Plants are dark green and of medium height with medium low ears. Adapted to North Central and Central areas.



LP 4897 A Corn Belt favorite. Excellent quality, heavy dark green foliage, resistant to drought, disease and insects. Large cylindrical ears. Medium early maturity, stalks and ears medium height. Adapted to North Central and Central sections.

THE FAVORABLE DOMINANCE OF INBRED PARENTS

Inbreds, single crosses, and double cross hybrids have both favorable and unfavorable dominant and recessive qualities. Plant breeders are constantly trying to incorporate maximum favorable dominant characteristics into their hybrids.

After 37 years of testing, comparing and developing inbreds, single crosses, and double cross hybrids, I find that it is impossible to develop any one hybrid that has only favorable yield, vigor, and other qualities as dominant characteristics.

It is a fact that a pure single cross retains *maximum* favorable dominant qualities for one generation only. The crossing of two single crosses (a double cross) also retains many favorable dominant qualities for one generation only. However, the crossing of two double crosses frequently results in the unfavorable characteristics becoming dominant.

In summary, the farther we get away from the cross of two pure inbred lines (pure single cross) the greater the reduction in yield, vigor and other good qualities. In effect, this amounts to the "Favorable Dominance of Pure Inbred Parents."

Lester Pfister

Maximum hybrid vigor, yield,
quality, standability, insect
tolerance and drought
resistance can be obtained
only by crossing two pure,
unrelated, adapted inbred
lines as a pure single cross.

With recent improvement in
inbred lines — plus new and
modern production methods —
it is now possible and practical
to produce this type
of hybrid seed in large volume
and at a reasonable cost to
corn belt farmers.



PFISTER CORN CO.

El Paso, Illinois

HOW MUCH FOR CUSTOM WORK?

Charges listed below are intended as a guide for determining rates to charge or pay for custom work. The rates are based on cost data obtained from farm operations and services for Iowa State University farms, from information supplied by neighboring state colleges, and from farm management experts.

The charges are based on NORMAL conditions. They include costs of depreciation, interest on investment, taxes, insurance, repairs, and housing. These charges DO NOT INCLUDE LABOR. And the guide does not include margins for profit or risk.

Suggested charges under normal conditions (labor NOT included)

Farm operation	Per hour	Per acre
Tillage:		
Plowing, 2-bottom.....	\$1.85.....	\$2.00
Plowing, 3-bottom.....	2.40.....	1.85
Plowing, 4-bottom.....	3.35.....	1.85
Plowing, 5-bottom.....	3.85.....	1.60
Disk harrow, 15-foot single... .	2.10.....	0.40
Disk harrow, 10-foot tandem. .	2.35.....	0.75
Disk harrow, 14-foot tandem, wheel type.....	3.15.....	0.70
Disk harrow, 18-foot tandem, wheel type.....	4.00.....	0.65
Spike-tooth harrow, 20-foot.. .	2.00.....	0.25
Spike-tooth harrow, 30-foot, wheel drawbar.....	3.10.....	0.20
Spring-tooth harrow, 16-foot. .	2.60.....	0.50
Packing, double gang corru- gated roller, 10-foot.....	2.05.....	0.50
Planting:		
Drill, grain, 11-foot with ferti- lizer attachment and grass seeder.....	3.10.....	0.85
Drill, grain, 14-foot with ferti- lizer attachment and grass seeder.....	3.70.....	0.70
Packer seeder, 10-foot.....	2.85.....	0.90
Plant corn, drill, 2-row.....	1.85.....	0.50
Plant corn, check, 2-row ferti- lizer attachment.....	2.05.....	0.90
Plant corn, drill, 4-row.....	2.60.....	0.60
Plant corn, check, 4-row, fertilizer attachment.....	3.00.....	0.70

Cultivation:

Rotary hoe, 2-row, 3-point hitch.....	2.00.....	0.50
Rotary hoe, 4-row.....	2.75.....	0.25
Cultivate, 2-row.....	1.95.....	0.70
Cultivate, 4-row.....	3.30.....	0.65

Harvesting:

Corn picking, 2-row mounted.....	6.20.....	3.45
Combining, direct or pickup, 10-foot.....	7.00*.....	3.50
Corn combining, 2-row.....	8.70*.....	6.00
Forage harvesting corn and sorghum.....	8.10.....	5.50
Forage harvesting grass and legume.....	7.10.....	5.50

Haying:

Mowing or pasture clipping..	2.35.....	0.85
Raking, side-delivery.....	2.75.....	0.80
Baling, PTO, field pickup....	0.10 per bale	

Fertilizing:

Spread dry fertilizer, broadcast, 12-foot.....	2.15.....	0.60
Manure spreader, PTO, 140-bushels.....	2.80.....	

Miscellaneous:

Spraying, 20-foot attached or trailing sprayer.....	2.45.....	0.35
Cut cornstalks, 3-point hitch, rotary mower.....	2.35.....	1.20
Bore postholes.....	1.80.....	
Tractor only, 2-plow (fuel not included).....	1.00.....	
Tractor only, 3-plow (fuel not included).....	1.10.....	
Tractor only, 4-plow (fuel not included).....	1.30.....	
Tractor only, 5-plow (fuel not included).....	1.40.....	
Tractor only, diesel, 4-plow (fuel not included).....	1.40.....	
Tractor only, diesel, 5-plow (fuel not included).....	1.50.....	
Shell corn.....	2½ cents per bushel	
Drying, shelled corn or small grain.....	5 cents per bushel minimum charge, 1 cent per percent of moisture removed.	

*Not including charge for tractor—add \$1.10 per hour for 3-plow, \$1.30 for 4-plow, \$1.50 for 5-plow plus fuel.

CONDENSED INSECTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIELD CORN INSECTS—NHE 98 CORN 1/1/61

Insects	NHE No.	Approx. time of attack	Insecticides			
			Name	Lb. actual per acre	Placement	Timing of application
Seed corn maggot	27	At time of Germ.	Dieldrin	Follow manufacturer's directions	On seed	Protects the seed only at planting time (also soil applications, as for rootworms).
Seed corn beetle			Heptachlor			
Southern and northern corn rootworm	26	June-Aug.		Broadcast	In row	
			Aldrin	1½	1	In soil
			Heptachlor	1½	1	In soil
						Preferably 2 weeks or more before planting. If broadcast, work into soil immediately.
Wireworm	43	May-July	As for rootworm, but use 3 lb. on peat soils or for high populations of large worms.			
Grape colaspis	25	May-July	As for rootworm.			
White grub	23	June-Oct.	Aldrin	3	In soil	Broadcast and disk in. 1 to 1½ lb. kills only small grubs.
			Heptachlor	3		
Sod webworm	42	May & June	DDT	1½	Over row	At time of initial attack.
Cutworms	38	May & June	Preplant soil treatment, broadcast only.			
			Dieldrin	½	At base of plant	When damage is first noticeable; high gallonage of finished spray needed.
			Toxaphene	3		
			Endrin	¼		
Grasshopper	74	June-Sept.	Dieldrin	⅛	On entire plant	As needed.
			Toxaphene	1½		
Flea beetle	36	May & June	DDT	1½	Over row	When damage becomes apparent on small corn.
			Dieldrin	¼		
Armyworm	21	May & June	Dieldrin	¼	Over row	At first migration or when damage first becomes apparent.
			Toxaphene	1½		
Fall armyworm	34	June, Aug. & Sept.	DDT	1½	In whorl as granules.	When plants show leaf ragging. When silking (see earworm). Granules preferred.
			Toxaphene	1½		

Chinch bug	35	June, July & August	Dieldrin Endrin	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	At base of plant	At beginning of migration. Also apply strip in adjacent grain.
Thrips	39	June	DDT	$1\frac{1}{2}$	As foliage spray	When severe wilting and severe discoloration are noticeable.
Corn leaf aphid	29	July-Sept.	Malathion Parathion Phosdrin	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	As foliage spray	Usually at pretassel when aphids are thick on occasional plants.
Corn borer, first generation		June-July	DDT	$1\frac{1}{2}$ as spray; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 as granules	On Upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of plant and into whorl.	Tassel ratio 30 to 50, 75% or more plants show recent borer feeding in whorl.
			(toxaphene as granules, or endrin as spray or granules, may also be used.)			
Corn borer, second generation		Mid-August	DDT Endrin	As for first $\frac{1}{4}$	From ear upward	When eggs are first found hatching in late-planted fields.
Corn earworm	33	July, August	DDT	$1\frac{1}{2}$ plus 2 gal. of ear-worm oil	In ear zone.	2 to 4 applications at 3- to 5-day intervals, starting at 10% silk. 25 gal. of finished spray per acre.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF RECOMMENDED INSECTICIDES ON CORN

This table gives the required time interval in days between application and pasturing or harvesting of corn for grain, ensilage, or stover. Further limitations or qualifications are listed in the footnotes. Read labels carefully and follow precautions.

	Aldrin	DDT	Dieldrin	Endrin	Heptachlor	Malathion	Parathion	Phosdrin	Toxaphene
Field corn-seed and soil	B		B		B				
-Grain		B	60	45 D		B	12	1	B
-ensilage		C	60	45 D		7	12	1	A
-stover		C	60	45 D		7	12	1	A

A—Do not feed treated forage to dairy animals. If you feed treated forage to other than milking cattle, remove from the treated forage six weeks before slaughter. B—No specific restrictions. C—Do not use treated corn for ensilage or stover for dairy cattle. Fattening cattle can be fed granule-treated ensilage or stover (one treatment only), but not within 90 days of market. Fattening cattle should not be fed sprayed ensilage but may be fed stover sprayed once if they are removed from the treated stover 90 days before market. D—One application only.

Prepared by entomologist of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service and Illinois Natural History Survey. For additional copies, see your county farm adviser. Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Louis B. Howard, Director. Acts approved by Congress May 8, and June 30, 1914.

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN CORN

Product	Soil	Amount per Acre		Amount Water per Acre	
		13" band	Broadcast	13" band	Broadcast
ATRAZINE 80 W or SIMAZINE 80 W Wettable Powder	Light	$\frac{5}{8}$ lb.	2½ lb.	7-14 gal.	20-40 gal.
	Medium	1¼ lb.	3¾ lb.	7-14 gal.	20-40 gal.
	Heavy	1⅔ lb.	5 lb.	7-14 gal.	20-40 gal.
ATRAZINE 20 G (20% Granular)	Light	4½ lb.	13½ lb.		
	Medium	5½ lb.	16½ lb.		
	Heavy	7 lb.	21 lb.		
Randox (Liquid)		1⅓ qt.	4 qt.	10 gal.	20-30 gal.
Randox (Granular)		7 lb.	20 lb.		
Randox T (Liquid)		1½ qt.	4½ qt.	10 gal.	20-30 gal.
Randox T (Granular)		10 lb.	30 lb.		
2, 4-D Granular (LV)		3⅓ lb.	10 lb.		
2, 4-D Ester (4 lb.)		$\frac{2}{3}$ qt.	2 qt.	10 gal.	20-30 gal.

REMARKS

Simazine or Atrazine at planting time will control most annual grasses and broad leaf weeds for the entire season.

Randox is used to control most annual grasses. Randox T is used to control most broadleaf weeds and grasses. DO NOT use Randox or Randox T on sandy type soils.

2,4-D products are not recommended for sandy type soils. Grassy weed control will range from unsatisfactory to fair control. Broad leaf weeds from fair to good control.

POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN CORN

2,4-D is recommended by most chemical companies for control of most broadleaf weeds when they are small and corn is from 4 to 18 inches tall. Use ½ to 1 pint in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Drop nozzles should be used after corn is 12 inches tall.

A SCIENTIST IN OVERALLS

Lester Pfister was not the first to discover that controlled pollination would result in a better seed. He did not originate the scientific theories behind hybrid seed corn. He is, instead, the scientist in overalls whose quiet perseverance and dogged determination put theories to work in the corn fields and became one of the first to produce a hybrid seed showing characteristics for which scientists had long hoped.

Pfister began farming when he was seventeen years old on land his grandfather had broken from open prairie. It wasn't long before the boy began to wonder why some of his corn produced a better yield—why some stalks stood in times of drouth and wind and some did not. He began making ear-to-row tests to determine which strains of open-pollinated corn were most productive on his Woodford County (Ill.) farm. Lester showed the results to M. L. Mosher, Woodford County Farm Adviser. Mosher was greatly interested and proposed that young Pfister weigh and record yields in a comparative three-year test of 118 open-pollinated Woodford County strains. When the tests were completed, it was evident that one strain, entered by George Krug of Mionk, Illinois, was far superior to the other strains. Pfister discarded his old seed and planted Krug corn exclusively. News of the new corn quickly spread throughout the Corn Belt and Pfister sold over 100 bushels of his 1922 crop for seed purposes.

During the following years, 1925 through 1932, he experimented in breeding, crossing, testing, selecting—making over 100,000 hand pollinations—until, in 1932, his first successful crosses of inbreds were developed. One of the inbreds, developed in the 187th row of his corn field, and

thus called Pfister's 187, is incorporated in many of the hybrids produced today by Lester Pfister.

The laborious work of developing and discarding continued. The years were plagued with drouths, floods, insects, and other crop hazards. In ironic fashion, nature aided Lester Pfister by eliminating the weak strains.

The dawn of victory was at hand. In 1934, 665 bushels of Pfister's hybrid seed were sold. In 1938 two of his new crosses proved exceptional. Pfister named these Illinois 360 and Illinois 366, planted them the following year, and thus became the sole processor of the two finest hybrids yet developed. The entire Pfister crop—37,000 bushels—was distributed in 1938. Pfister's 187 Hybrids were soon demanded by farmers in five states. It was not long before the demand for seed became greater than the capacity to produce it. An idea had become a big business. Quiet and unassuming Lester Pfister was a man well capable of handling the responsibilities of a big business.

The Lester Pfister Hybrids are produced only at El Paso, Illinois on over 4,000 acres of land leased by the Pfister Hybrid Corn Company, a Corporation owned and managed entirely by the Lester Pfister family.

Lester Pfister's three sons, Jerry, Walter and Daniel, are now continuing the experimental and development work with their father. They also are helping to develop new and better hybrids and hybrid production equipment and methods to meet future conditions in this rapidly changing business of farming and seed production.

GENERAL POPULATION DATA

Row Spacing	Hill Spacing	Hills Per Acre	Population Per Acre	
			@ 3 per Hill	@ 4 per Hill
36"	27"	6453	19,359	25,812
36"	30"	5808	17,424	23,232
36"	33"	5280	15,840	21,120
36"	36"	4840	14,520	19,360
36"	40"	4356	13,068	17,427
38"	27"	6114	18,342	24,456
38"	30"	5503	16,509	22,012
38"	33"	5000	15,000	20,000
38"	36"	4585	13,755	18,340
38"	40"	4126	12,378	16,504
40"	25"	6273	18,816	25,088
40"	27"	5808	17,424	23,232
40"	30"	5227	15,681	20,908
40"	33"	4752	14,256	19,008
40"	36"	4356	13,068	17,427
40"	40"	3920	11,760	15,680
42"	25"	5974	17,922	23,896
42"	27"	5531	16,593	22,124
42"	30"	4978	14,934	19,912
42"	33"	4526	13,578	18,104
42"	36"	4149	12,447	16,596
42"	40"	3734	11,202	14,936

We do not recommend:

A final stand of over 16,000 plants per acre

or

Over 3 kernels per hill

NUMBER AND LENGTH OF ROWS IN AN ACRE

This table will give you a fairly accurate and fast way to determine the number of acres of corn in a field or portion of a field by figuring the length of the rows and the distance between rows. For instance, if the rows are 40 inches apart and 160 rods long, then 4.9 rows make an acre.

Length of Row	Number of Rows to Make One Acre if Distance Between Rows is:			
	<u>36 in.</u>	<u>38 in.</u>	<u>40 in.</u>	<u>42 in.</u>
40 Rods	22.2	20.8	19.8	18.8
50 Rods	17.6	16.6	15.8	15.0
60 Rods	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.5
70 Rods	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.7
80 Rods	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.4
90 Rods	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.3
100 Rods	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.5
110 Rods	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.8
120 Rods	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
130 Rods	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8
140 Rods	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3
150 Rods	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
160 Rods	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7



A typical field of Lester Pfister Single Cross. Note the standability and uniformity of a Single Cross Hybrid. The most noteworthy improvements over the double cross hybrids include higher yield, better quality, uniformity and easier harvesting.



LESTER PFISTER

Complete List in

SINGLE CROSSES

☐ 187-1*

☐ 187-6*

☐ 187-2

☐ 187-7*

☐ 187-5*

☐ 187-9*

*Description on center spread

COMBINATION SINGLE CROSS

☐ 501

LP 501 is a combination of proven Pure Single Crosses having a wide range of adaptability to highly variable soil types and seasonal conditions. Its utility type ears are well-placed on medium height stalks. This new medium maturity Combination Single Cross is recommended for those progressive farmers in the North Central, Central, and South Central sections of the Corn Belt.

Hybrids

Order of Maturity



3-WAY CROSS

☐ 52

LP 52 This 3-way hybrid is being offered to the farmers of the North Central, Central and South Central areas for the first time. Plants are medium height and ears are medium low. Ears are large and of excellent quality. Harvesting qualities are good with pickers or shellers. This is one of the truly promising hybrids we are producing. We urge you to try it on your farm. Similar in maturity to 1897.

DOUBLE CROSSES

☐ 112

☐ 600

☐ 340

☐ 1897

☐ 444

☐ 666

☐ 456

☐ 777

☐ 555

☐ 164

☐ 4897

☐ 350

☐ 390

Description at bottom of note pages

PURE *Single*

Developed by Lester Pfister for Corn Belt

After 30 years of experience in hybrid seed corn production I recommend that all Corn Belt farmers:

1. Compare Pure Single Cross hybrids on their own farm with any other hybrid and decide for themselves which is the most profitable.
2. Compare all yields on basis of crop actually harvested with a picker, picker-sheller or combine.
3. Compare the seed cost of this new and better hybrid seed on basis of net profit per acre, not cost per bushel of seed.

Cross **HYBRID**

Farmers who want the Best in Seed Corn

You are invited to visit us any time and see for yourself how this seed is produced and why so many farmers demand this Pure Single Cross seed for their entire farm every year because they get:

1. 10 to 20 or more bushels per acre increase in yield.
2. Clean and easy harvesting at all times.
3. Uniformity and high quality found only in a Pure Single Cross.

Lester Pfister

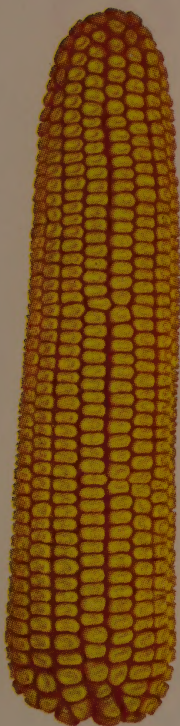
187-1 This is an early single cross. Developed by Lester Pfister for profitable planting in the Northern areas, it delivers high yield, better quality corn.



187-5 This is a medium maturity single cross. It was developed by Lester Pfister for the Central Corn Belt areas, and offers quality, uniformity, high yield, and easier harvesting.



187-6 This single cross is of medium to full-season maturity. Reports to Lester Pfister from growers in the South-Central and Southern Corn Belt areas indicate it is ideal for their land and climate.



187-7 This is another medium maturity single cross, similar to 187-5 in both yield and maturity. The ears are carried lower, however, on shorter stalks.

187-9 This is a high yielding, dark green, stiff stalked medium maturity hybrid carrying its large cylindrical ears at a very desirable height on medium height stalks.

*famous
firsts*
by

LESTER PFISTER

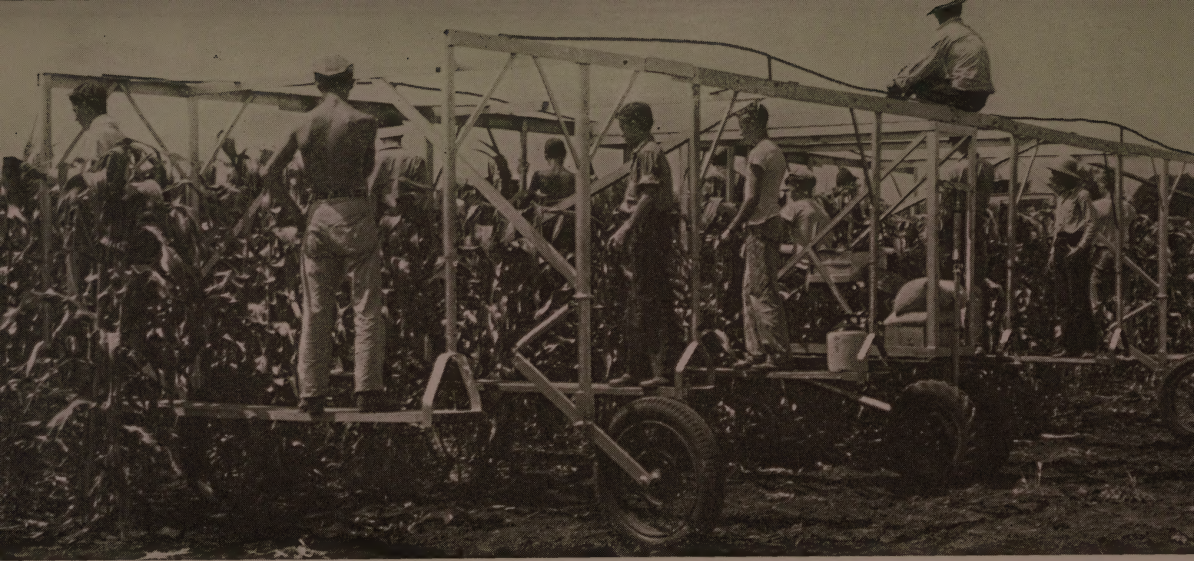


Lester Pfister has not limited his talents for discovery to plant breeding only. Over the years, the insight that produced the outstanding Lester Pfister 187 Hybrids, when directed toward seed corn production problems, has produced many ideas entirely new in the industry. The constantly growing demand for Hybrid Seed has made it necessary to originate machinery and methods to handle specific operations completely, quickly, and easily in order to produce seed of the highest quality at the lowest possible price. A number of these machines and methods are used *exclusively* by Pfister Hybrid Corn Co.

A few of the ideas originated by Lester Pfister are shown on the following pages.

Three of these 12-row planters were designed by Lester in 1957. They were assembled in order to insure an early and timely planting of 4500 acres of Lester Pfister Hybrids.





All Lester Pfister Hybrids are detasseled by hand. This is to insure 100% pollination for the seed that you plant. There are 47 of these Company owned machines. The first detasseling machine was invented by Lester Pfister in 1937.

The first 4-row picker in the Corn Belt was designed by Lester Pfister 19 years ago. Only recently several picker manufacturers have been making and selling them.

Seven 4-row pickers with Caterpillar D-4's as power units were made to insure prompt and efficient picking before frost.





Each ear is handled individually as it is inspected for size, shape and quality. There is no moving belt sorting. The ears must be pulled out of hopper and placed in either the cull chute or on the seed belt. This is a more costly method, but it does make the highest quality seed.



To insure against cracked kernels and damaged seed Lester Pfister designed these drying bins in 1947. Horizontal air ducts the length of the bin exhaust the moisture. The seed is dried in these bins before shelling. Capacity—30,000 bu. sorted ear seed corn at one time.



For planting accuracy, Lester Pfister invented the Jitterbug grader. It grades the seed to within $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch in width and thickness. It is the most reliable way of sizing seed known. In addition, the corn is run over a gravity separator and then through a length grader.

1962

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30	31	..	..	..	25	26	27	28	..	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
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MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
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SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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29	30	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	31	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	..	..	..	..

HOW TO CORRECT YIELDS FOR MOISTURE CONTENT

At the same time you weigh your crop, shell a 2 lb. sample and seal in a fruit jar or glassine bag. Take it to your elevator to have moisture test made.

After determining the actual moisture in sample, refer to the table below. If corn is below 15.5% moisture, add weight in the amount of the percentage indicated. If corn is above 15.5% moisture, subtract an amount equal to the percentage indicated opposite the moisture in corn. For example: 100 bushels of corn with 10.5% moisture is equal to 105.9 bushels of 15.5% moisture corn or 100 bushels plus 5.9%.

% Moisture in Corn	% to Add	% Moisture in Corn	% to Add
10.5	5.9	13.0	3.0
11.0	5.3	13.5	2.4
11.5	4.7	14.0	1.8
12.0	4.1	14.5	1.2
12.5	3.6	15.0	0.6

% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract	% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract
15.5	0.0	20.5	5.9
16.0	0.6	21.0	6.5
16.5	1.2	22.0	7.7
17.0	1.8	23.0	8.9
17.5	2.4	24.0	10.1
18.0	3.0	25.5	11.8
18.5	3.6	30.5	17.8
19.0	4.1	35.5	23.7
19.5	4.7	40.5	29.6
20.0	5.3	50.5	41.4

GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW CORN, WHITE CORN AND MIXED CORN

Grade No.	Mini- mum test weight per bushel	Maximum limits of—			
		Mois- ture	Cracked corn and foreign material	Damaged kernels	
				Total	Heat- damaged
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.....	54	14.0	2	3	0.1
2.....	53	15.5	3	5	.2
3.....	51	17.5	4	7	.5
4.....	48	20.0	5	10	1.0
5.....	44	23.0	7	15	3.0
Sample grade.	Sample grade shall include corn of the class Yellow Corn or White Corn, or Mixed Corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.				

From U. S. G. S. A. Form No. 90, Revised 1941.

AVERAGE CROP PRODUCTION COSTS

Six Year Average

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Cost Per Bushel</u>
Corn	\$.87
Soybeans	1.71
Oats	.78
Wheat	1.55

Average Net Profit Per Acre

Corn	\$16.83
Soybeans	10.87
Wheat	10.45
Oats	8.62 loss
Hay and Pasture	22.96 loss

HOW TO COMPUTE CAPACITY OF CRIBS

Square or Rectangular Cribs

Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is the number of bushels ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

Round Cribs

Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

Piles of Corn

When heaped in form of a cone: Square the depth and square the inches of slant height (i.e., multiply each by itself). Subtract the lesser of these amounts from the greater. Multiply the difference obtained by the depth in inches. Multiply this product by .0024. The result is the bushels shelled corn at 70 lbs. bu. basis. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage. When corn is heaped against a straight wall divide this result by two.

The above formulas give bushels of 70 lb. basis ear corn. For shelled corn capacities in bushels double number bushels ear corn and correct for moisture content.

ORDER BLANK

PFISTER CORN CO.

EL PASO, ILL.

☐ PLEASE RESERVE _____ BUSHELS

GRADE SIZE _____ OF PURE SINGLE CROSS

☐ 187-1 ☐ 187-6 ☐ 187-9

☐ 187-5 ☐ 187-7 ☐ 501

☐ HYBRID NO. _____ (DOUBLE CROSS) GRADE SIZE _____

☐ PLEASE SEND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT
LESTER PFISTER PURE SINGLE AND DOUBLE CROSSES

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CUT HERE

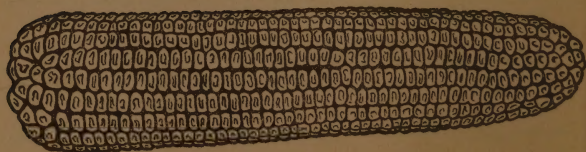
LESTER
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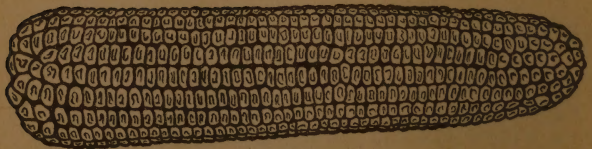
HYBRIDS



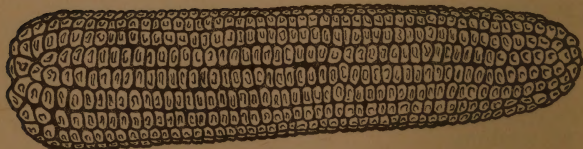
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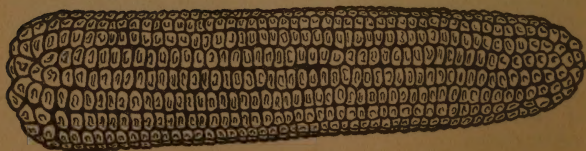
LP 600 This is a good medium maturing hybrid. Its ears are of the smooth type having deep grains. Its qualities are of the character that is popular with Central and South Central farmers. It is well adapted to a wide variety of soil types.



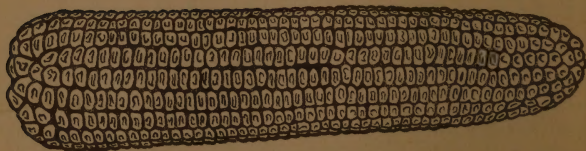
LP 1897 Outstanding ability to adjust itself to variable conditions has made 1897 one of our most dependable and popular hybrids. Large cylindrical ears, deep grains, medium height, stiff stalks, good quality. Adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections.



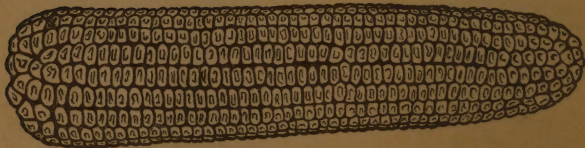
LP 666 This outstanding hybrid combines all the desirable characteristics of high yield, lodging resistance, corn borer tolerance, quality and adaptability to a wide range of soil types. Stalks are medium height with well placed large cylindrical ears. If your farm is in the Central, South Central or Southern sections of the Corn Belt, you will find this hybrid highly satisfactory.



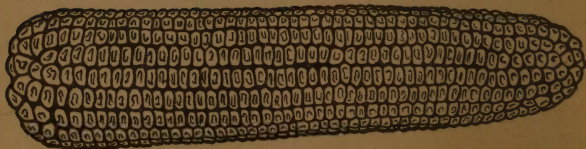
LP 777 A truly distinctive hybrid of medium maturity, well adapted to a wide range of seasonal conditions and soil types. Medium height stalks with large utility type ears. The plants are lodging resistant and insect tolerant. It is well adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections where farmers claim it is a real champion.



LP 164 Withstanding the test of time this reliable hybrid is performing with the best of the newer hybrids. Its medium height stalks with big cylindrical ears placed low on the stalks is very popular with feeders who prefer a soft starch kernel. It is widely used in Central and South Central sections.



LP 350 This new hybrid is tailored to meet the requirements of blight resistance, plus high yields, outstanding lodging resistance and ease of harvesting. Plants are tall and ears are medium height on a very stiff stalk. Foliage is medium dark green and ears are long and tapering slightly to the tip. This is not a showy hybrid but is an outstanding performer. Adapted to areas that require medium maturity hybrids.

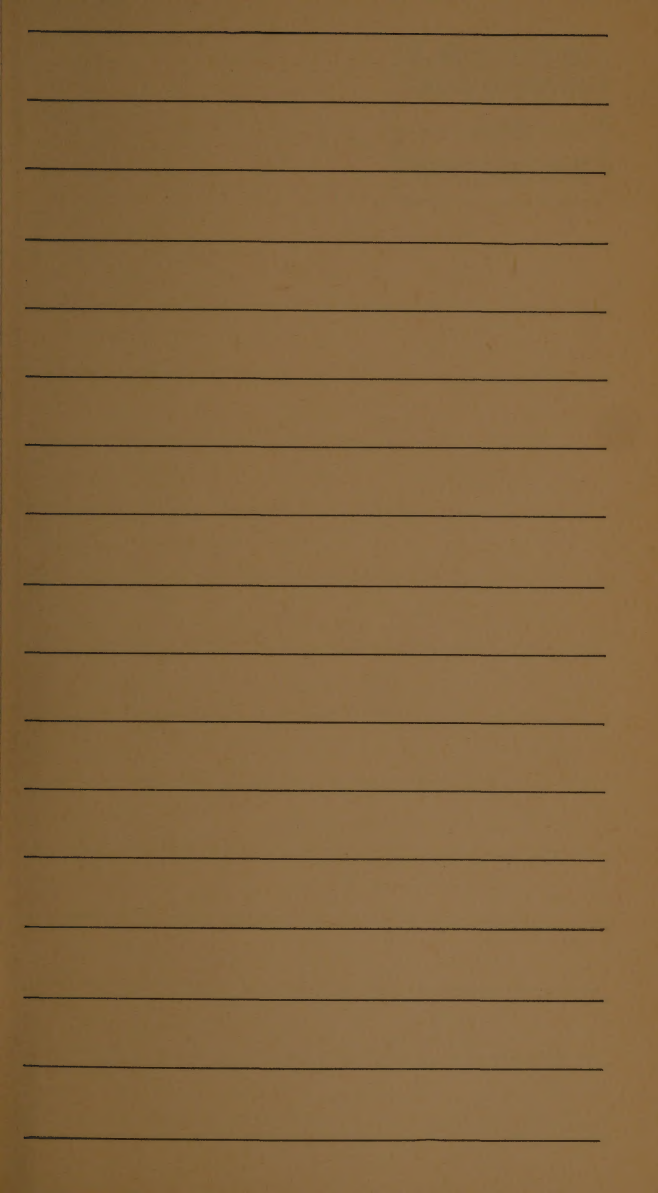


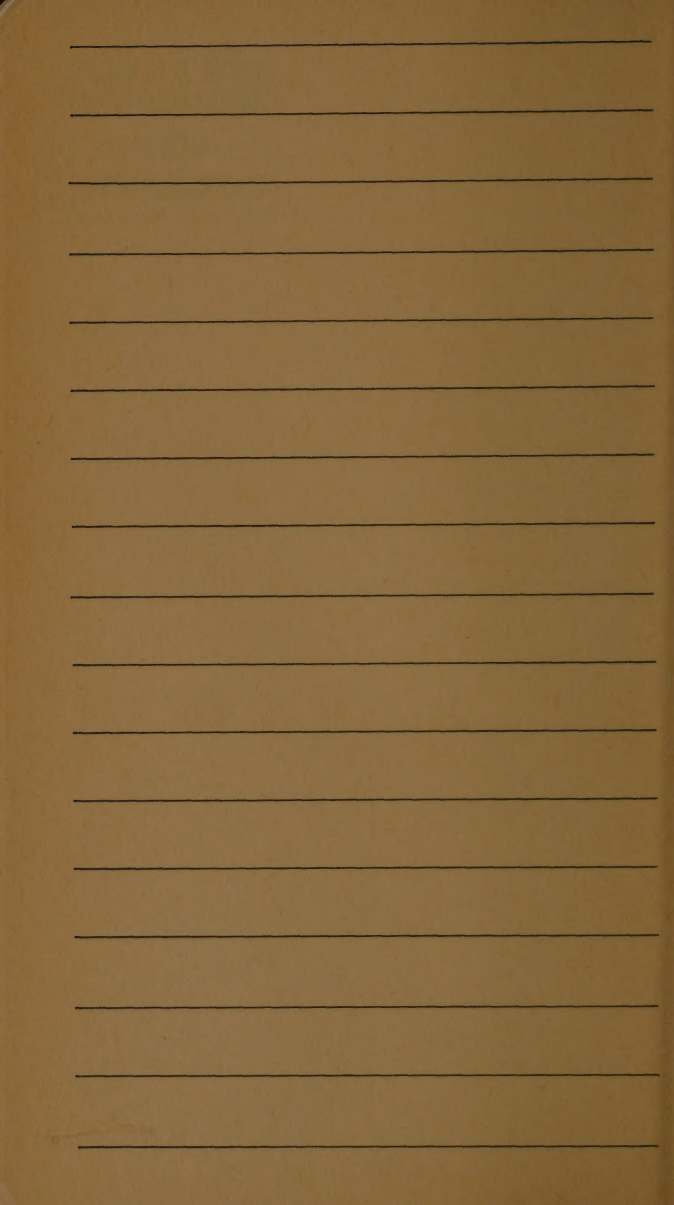
LP 390 A new hybrid with outstanding yield factors and blight and lodging resistance. Plants are medium tall and ears are well placed on stalks. Its heavy foliage is medium dark green. It is adapted to Central and South Central areas and is used as a full season hybrid in the North Central section of the Corn Belt.

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HYBRIDS

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HYBRIDS

This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored or light beige paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal black lines spaced evenly apart, typical of notebook paper. The lines run from left to right across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



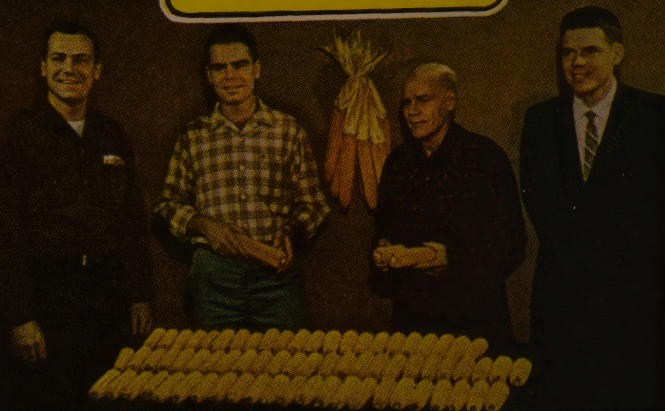
Lester Pfister with some typical ears—the result of 37 years of intensive research in hybrid corn.

(Back Cover) Lester Pfister and his three sons with a display of Lester Pfister Hybrids.

**LESTER
PFISTER**

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